
NAME: _____

State of California

**CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN
UPDATE 2009
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
JUNE 4 & 5, 2007**



WORKBOOK

“This is not just another update of the California Water Plan. Update 2005 represents a fundamental transition in how we look at water resource management in California. It also represents a fundamental transition in the way state government needs to be involved with local entities and interest groups to deal with water issues in the state.”

Lester Snow, Director, Department of Water Resources



EVENING 1 AGENDA
CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN, UPDATE 2009
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
JUNE 4, 6-9:30 P.M.

DOUBLE TREE HOTEL, (ACROSS FROM ARDEN MALL)
Sacramento, California

Meeting Purpose & Goal: Convene Advisory Committee (AC)
 Confirm Project Charter, Roles and Responsibilities
 Initiate discussion regarding key topics associated with Update 2009

#	Time	Item	Presenter
1.	6:00 PM	Reception And Registration	All
2.	6:30	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Introductions and Announcements</i> ▪ <i>Agenda Review, Ground Rules</i> 	Mark Cowin , <i>Deputy Director, Department of Water Resources (DWR)</i> Kamyar Guivetchi , <i>Program Manager, DWR</i> Lisa Beutler , <i>Facilitator, Sacramento State, Center for Collaborative Policy (CCP)</i>
3.	6:45	Keynote Address – California Water Plan in the 21st Century	Lester Snow , <i>Director, DWR</i>
4.	7:15	History of California Water Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Interactive discussion of key drivers for the historic path of the water plan as well as key CA water events that drive overall water policy.</i> 	Steve Macaulay , <i>Water Plan Alumni</i> All
5.	8:30	The Water Plan Update Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The 05 Advisory Committee (AC) Process.</i> ▪ <i>The new stakeholder approach for 09</i> ▪ Q & A 	Kamyar Guivetchi
6.	9:00	Introduction to the AC Charter	Lisa Beutler
7.	9:15	Preparing for Day 2	All
8.	9:30 PM	Recess	Mark Cowin



DAY 2 AGENDA
CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN, UPDATE 2009
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
JUNE 5, 8:30 A.M. -4:00 P.M.

DOUBLE TREE HOTEL, (ACROSS FROM ARDEN MALL)
Sacramento, California

#	Time	Item	Presenter
1.	8:30 AM	Check-In, Coffee Service	
2.	9:00	Vision, Mission, Goals and Fundamentals Interactive Discussion	Facilitators, All
3.	10:00	Key Activities and Content for Update 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2005 AC View ▪ Workplan Activities ▪ Parking Lot Topics ▪ Steering Committee Topics ▪ Climate Change ▪ Integrated Flood Management ▪ Analytical Tools 	Larry Rohlfes, <i>Water Plan Alumni</i> Kamyar Guivetchi John Andrew, <i>DWR Climate TAG Lead</i> Flood Management Staff, <i>DWR</i> Rich Jurich, <i>DWR Work Team Lead</i> All
4.	11:30	Working Lunch	
5.	11:45	14 Policy Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit Policy Booths to learn more about each of the recommendations 	All
6.	1:15 PM	Recommendations Recap	All
7.	1:30	Regional Outreach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goals, Key Content, Ideas 	Paul Dabbs, <i>DWR Project Manager</i> Judith Talbot, <i>CCP</i> All
8.	2:30	Go Final on AC Charter	All
9.	3:00	Public Comment	By Registration
10.	3:30	Press Release	Facilitator, All
11.	3:45	Closing Thoughts, Summary	DWR, Facilitators, All
12.	4:00 PM	Adjourn	Mark Cowin

MEETING GROUND RULES

There will be many opportunities for meeting participants to engage group discussion. Participants are asked to subscribe to several key agreements to allow for productive outcomes

USE COMMON CONVERSATIONAL COURTESY

Don't interrupt; use appropriate language, no third party discussions, etc.

ALL IDEAS AND POINTS OF VIEW HAVE VALUE

During our initial meetings you may hear something you do not agree with or you think is "silly" or "wrong." Please remember that the purpose of the forum is to share ideas. All ideas have value in this setting. The goal is to achieve understanding. Simply listen, you do not have to agree, defend or advocate.

HONOR TIME

We have an ambitious agenda, in order to meet our goals it will be important to follow the time guidelines given by the facilitator.

HUMOR IS WELCOME

BUT humor should never be at someone else's expense.

BE COMFORTABLE

Please feel help yourself to refreshments or take personal breaks. If you have other needs please let a facilitator know.

OTHER?

SPELLING DOESN'T COUNT

Research indicates that writing on a vertical surface (like blackboards or flipcharts) actually increases the number of spelling errors.

CELL PHONE COURTESY

Most of the participants have demanding responsibilities outside of the meeting room. We ask that these responsibilities be left at the door. Your attention is needed for the full meeting. Please turn cell phones, or any other communication item with an on/off switch to "silent." If you do not believe you will be able to participate fully, please discuss your situation with one of the facilitators.

USE THE MICROPHONE

We are in a large room with varying acoustics. Please use a microphone so that others can hear you.

AVOID EDITORIALS

It will be tempting to analyze the motives of others or offer editorial comments. Please talk about YOUR ideas and thoughts.



WORKING IN GROUPS

You will spend most of the meeting working in groups. As a group you will be asked to analyze or develop ideas, keep track of the issues you develop then make a report to the larger group. Each group will need:

Facilitators/ Leaders: DWR Staff or Facilitators will be available to work with most of the groups. In the event a staff is not available, one or more members should ensure that the group stays with the assigned task and that all participants have an opportunity to share ideas. This person and all group members should ensure use of the ground rules.



Recorder: Ideas will be shared on flipcharts. Information from the charts will be used to make reports AND used later to transcribe the proceedings of the meeting. Ask the staff if you need help with this. For each set of questions please:

- A. Put Table # and Page # on each sheet
- B. Note the issue being addressed
- C. Prepare Summary Sheet for the reporter

Reporter: Someone will report on behalf of the full group.

- Will summarize table conclusions from Flip Charts
- Should not be a facilitator or staff
- Must speak into microphone
- Limit presentation to time allotted by Large Group Facilitator

Time Keeper: All activities will involve specific blocks of time. In order to complete tasks, one group member needs to keep track of time.

Personal Worksheets: In addition to the group notes, you may wish to make more in-depth individual or organizational comments. Extra workbooks will be available in each group to do this. These may also be turned in at the end of the session. If you are willing to include your name and contact information, it will help the person preparing the notes in the event they have questions.



WATER PLAN HISTORY AND CONTEXT

The Water Plan has an extraordinary history linking back to early-statehood. Over time the Water Plan evolved as the state became more populated, engineering expertise became more sophisticated, and California

claimed its place as an international economic power.

AS AN INDIVIDUAL

Spend a few minutes reflecting on the timeline and presentation.

1. **What key events, particularly eternal events, moved the Water Plan in a new or expanded direction? Would you add anything to the timeline?**

WORKING IN YOUR GROUP

As a group, spend 5 minutes to **identify any additional information you would like added to the timeline.** ADD THE ITEMS (with dates) to POST-IT NOTES for later addition to the timeline.

QUESTION:

As a group, spend 25 minutes discussing:

1. **What are the lessons learned from the past we should consider when moving forward on this update?**

Spend the last 5 minutes preparing your report. Select a reporter. The reporter will:

1. **Introduce the group**
2. **Provide a 2 minute presentation on the top 3 lessons learned**

The group recorder will place the completed post-it notes on the right locations of the timeline during while the presentation is being made.

The FIRST Water Plans

1874 –

First Water Plan for California, was for developing irrigation in the Central Valley . “The Report of the Commissioners on the Irrigation of the San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys, in the State of California” was published in 1874 as a report to the 43rd Congress. The report was reprinted in 1990 by the Office of History of the US Army Corps of Engineers. The report reviews irrigation methods, laws, and institutions worldwide as part of creating a plan for developing the Central Valley for irrigation. The authors were two employees of the US Army Corps of Engineers and one from the US Coast Survey.

1919 –

California’s “Marshall Plan” for Water - Robert Bradford Marshall, a USGS employee based at the University of California, developed a plan for diverting water from northern rivers to southern basins and the San Francisco area. This plan became the precursor of the first State Water Plan in 1930.

1930 –

First State Water Plan - The “State Water Plan 1930” was presented to the California Legislature of 1931 as Bulletin No. 25 of the Division of Water Resources of the California Department of Public Works. This is the direct precursor of the Central Valley Project and the 1957 California Water Plan.

MODERN DAY WATER PLANS

1957



The California Water Plan was the final of a series of three bulletins setting forth the results of statewide water resources investigations begun in 1947. Bulletin No. 3 described a comprehensive master plan for the control, protection, conservation, distribution, and utilization of the waters of California, to meet present and future needs for all beneficial uses

and purposes in all areas of the State to the maximum feasible extent.

It was an ultimate plan that indicated the general manner in which California's water resources should be developed to satisfy the potential ultimate water requirements of the State. It did not consider time or economics, either in staging of projects or in the growth of demand for water and associated services. It was to be regarded as a broad and flexible pattern into which future definite projects may be integrated in an orderly fashion. New concepts not foreseen in '57 would substantially alter and improve the Plan, but the basic concept of the Plan as a master plan to meet the ultimate requirements for water at some unspecified but distant time in the future, when the land and other resources of California have essentially reached a state of complete development, would remain unchanged.

It was to be implemented by a statewide program for the construction of projects needed to control and supply water wherever and whenever the need arose and as projects were found feasible. The job would require the combined efforts of the federal government, state government and local agencies, as well as private entities and individuals, with the State taking a leading role in administration and coordination as well as financing and construction. The base year for Bulletin No. 3 was 1950.

Statewide planning studies to update the California Water Plan have continued since 1961, and have incorporated economic considerations. Results of the studies have been presented in the Bulletin 160 series of reports.

1966



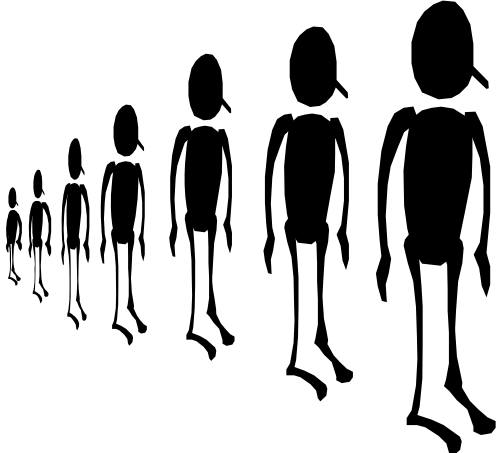

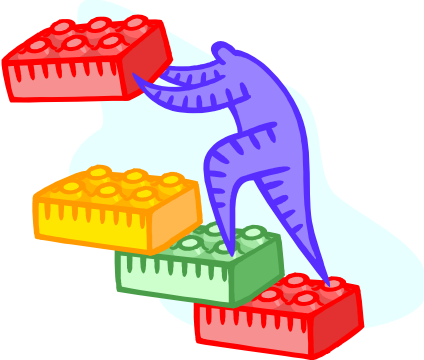
The World was changing in more ways than one. The first of the Bulletin 160 series, Bulletin No. 160-66 reported on studies conducted within the framework of The California Water Plan, and outlined the manner by which progress should be made from the present (1960) to the stage of development that would meet the State's 2020 demands. It included the best available information on water demand forecasts throughout the State and on economic considerations involved in the staging of water supply and delivery projects. It identified some of the more favorable projects and presented a schedule for the staging of those projects to meet the increasing water demands.

Bulletin No. 160-66 was neither an alternative nor a replacement of Bulletin 3, but rather a proposed pattern for implementation of specific parts of The California Water Plan, as set forth by the California Water Code. Water policy concerns included flood control and



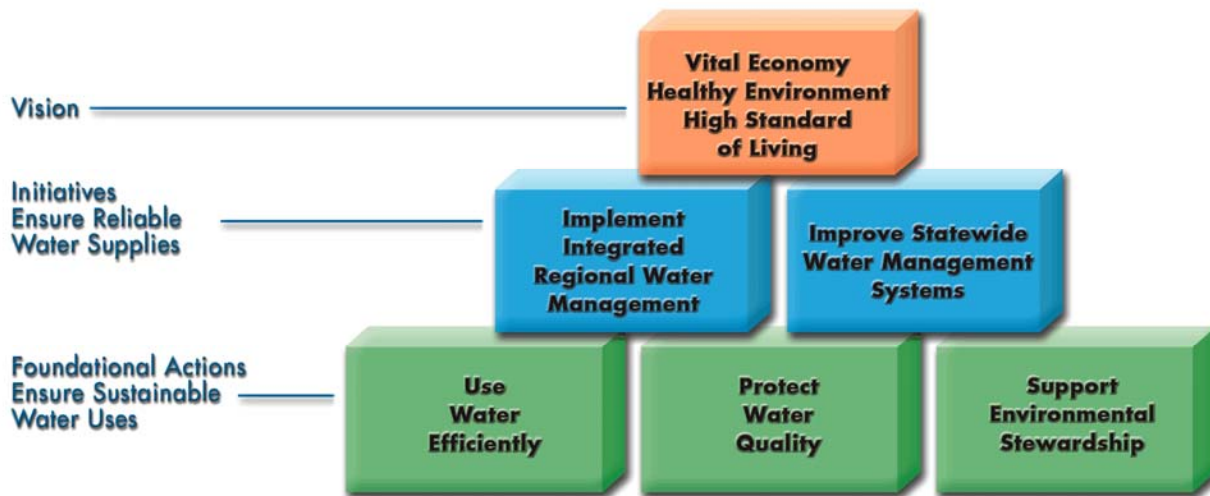
floodplain management, power demands, water-related recreation, the relationship of fish and wildlife to water development, and water quality.

1970	1974	1983
<p>By 1967 California's population had grown to 19 million, but the rate of growth had slowed from that of the 1950s. In Bulletin No. 160-70 population projections for 1990 and 2020 were reduced. Irrigated acreage estimates were also reduced, and more accurate information on the consumptive use of crops and the extent of water reuse was available.</p> <p>With projects then under construction or authorized, the report concluded that</p> <div data-bbox="149 651 459 938" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>sufficient water supplies would be available to meet most of the 1990 requirements. The report concluded that the projected slower population growth, together with additional water supplies under development or authorized, would provide a breathing spell that would allow more time " . . . to consider alternative sources of water supply and develop policies for the maximum protection of the environment." The trend toward increasing environmental awareness was noted for both the national and State levels.</p>	<p>By 1972, the base year for Bulletin 160-74, the State's population had reached about 21 million, indicating a continuing slowdown in the rate of growth. Population projections were again revised downward for 1990 and 2020 to 27 million and 37 million, respectively. This report concluded that the status of available supplies, compared to the (then) present use, was favorable.</p> <div data-bbox="1033 224 1438 521" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>This was based on the premise that the Auburn, New Melones, and Warm Springs Reservoirs and the Peripheral Canal would be operational by 1980. But it was less conclusive about the extent to which supplies would satisfy future needs, considering new California legislation for wild and scenic rivers, primarily on the North Coast. Cooling water for electric energy production, water deficiencies (risk), water exchanges, public interest in agricultural drainage (San Joaquin Drain), water use efficiency (water conservation), economic efficiency (water transfers), and waste water reclamation were also discussed.</p> <p>This issue of the Bulletin 160 series departed from the earlier practice of a single forecast of future water use by presenting four different scenarios as to future conditions and events that affect water use.</p>	<p>Bulletin 160-83 presented some of the alternative sources of supplies or potential shortages associated with future uses to 2010. More a technical report than previous editions, part of the process included the development of agricultural models applied for the first time. These were used in assessing the general economic effects of increasing water and energy costs. The report quantified the effect of urban and agricultural water conservation measures and the potential for water reclamation as a means of reducing water needs. A number of non-structural options for making more effective use of water supplies were proposed for further consideration.</p> <div data-bbox="1675 1008 1934 1273" data-label="Image"> </div>

1987	1993	1998
<p>Looking back to the previous four reports in the Bulletin 160 series, Bulletin 160-87 described them as technical examinations of the then-current water supplies and water demand for coming decades.</p> <p>The 1987 report took a broad view of water events and issues in California, and examined how California could continue to meet the water needs of a continually growing population. The report also discussed several leading water management concerns including water quality, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and evolving water policies over a wide range.</p> <p>One of its main conclusions was that in roughly three out of four years, California's natural water resources, including rights to the Colorado River, were sufficient to meet all of its water needs for the foreseeable future.</p> 	<p>More than 35 years after the first California water Plan was published, this report discussed how population growth, land use, and water allocations for the environment were affecting water resource management.</p> <p>The bulletin discussed the effects of more stringent water quality standards, the Endangered Species Acts, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act of 1992, and efforts to solve problems in the San Francisco Bay-Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta estuary.</p>  <p>It differed from the five previous water plan updates by: (1) estimating environmental water needs separately and accounting for these needs along with urban and agricultural water demands; (2) presenting water demand management methods as additional means of meeting water needs; and (3) presenting separate water balance scenarios for average and drought conditions.</p> <p>This was the first of the Bulletin 160 series to incorporate an Advisory Committee of representatives of interested parties. The base year for analysis was 1990, and 2020 was the planning horizon</p>	<p>In response to public comments on the previous Bulletin 160, the 1998 issue evaluated water management options that could improve California's water supply reliability. Water management options being planned by local agencies formed the building blocks for evaluations performed for each of the State's ten hydrologic regions. Potential local options were integrated with options of a statewide scope, such as the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, to create a statewide evaluation. Bulletin 160-98 estimated a 1.6 million acre-feet water shortage in average years at the 1995 level of development, and a 5.1 maf shortage in drought years.</p> 

THE WATER PLAN 2005

Water Plan 2005 (*Update for 2003, released in 2005*) provided a dramatic new way of thinking about California Water. Instead of providing a balance sheet and projections, it was framed as a Strategic Plan for Action. This planning frame work allowed adjusting to dynamic circumstances and the use of 25 resource management strategies that could be applied in different combinations to achieve goals.



2005 FEATURES

This update significantly expanded the public forum, including the Advisory Committee (65), Extended Review Forum (320), and other interested members of the public (2000).

It also differed from prior Water Plans by including 4 significant new features:

1. Water Portfolios cover the entire hydrologic cycle using over 80 categories of water use, supply and management. Actual data are used for 3 recent but different water years – 1998 (wet); 2000 (avg.), 2001 (driest since extended drought). Prior Water Plans reported the developed water supply using between 30-40 categories using trend based (or normalized) data for a typical average and dry year.
2. A Regional Report for each of the 10 hydrologic regions, as well as the Mountain Counties and the Sac-SJR Delta, including major challenges, current programs and projects, and the Regional Water Portfolios for 3 yrs.
3. Multiple Future Scenarios with plausible yet different base conditions to plan for uncertainties
4. 25 Resource Management Strategies that provide tools for water managers & resource planners.

THE WATER PLAN 2009 UPDATE PROCESS

The 2009 Water Plan will build on Update 2005. DWR will partner with other State agencies, coordinate with federal agencies, and consult with tribal governments, to update the California Water Plan. A newly-formed State agency Steering Committee will guide the update process. Working closely with a public Advisory Committee, ongoing regional water planning collaboratives, and the Statewide Water Analysis Network, the Steering Committee will ensure that the Water Plan addresses State, federal, tribal, and regional issues and initiatives, and that it is based on sound science and information. Representatives of member groups will seek consensus through regular participation at meetings, continuous communication, and collaborative planning, facilitated by public policy mediators.

Update 2009 also includes a robust collaboration and stakeholder process.

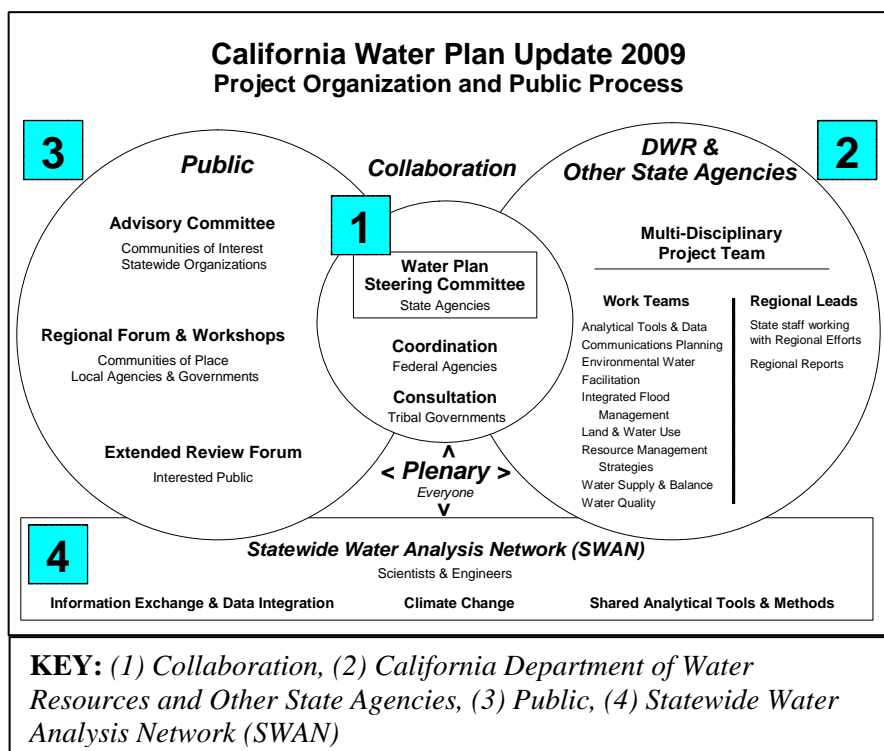
The diagram illustrates the four collaboration components. Three overlapping circles depict the participants, relationships, and information exchange between and among the participants, namely government agencies, tribal governments, and statewide, regional and local stakeholders.

The Public Circle

acknowledges DWR's commitment to an open and transparent process that seeks participation and deliberative input from stakeholders and

the general public. An evolution from Water Plan Update 2005, the Advisory Committee for the next update will focus on statewide policy issues and initiatives while regional, place based discussions and coordination will be developed at the regional level. The box beneath the circles represents the technical experts, information, and science supporting the update. These groups will conduct in-depth technical discussions in support of Update 2009 initiatives.

Annual Plenary meetings will tie the work of all the groups together.



Vision (25 yrs.)

California's water resource management preserves and enhances public health and the standard of living for Californians; strengthens economic growth, business vitality, and the agricultural industry; and restores and protects California's unique environmental diversity.

Mission

To develop a strategic plan that guides State, local, and regional entities in planning, developing, and managing adequate, reliable, secure, affordable, and sustainable water of suitable quality for all beneficial uses.

Goals (Planning horizon to 2030)

- *State government supports good water planning and management through leadership, oversight, and public funding.*
- *Regional efforts play a central role in California water planning and management.*
- *Water planning and urban development protect, preserve, and enhance environmental and agricultural resources.*
- *Natural resource and land use planners make informed water management decisions.*
- *Water decisions and access are equitable across all communities.*

UPDATE 2005 VISION, MISSION AND GOALS



YOUR GROUP WILL HAVE ____ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS PAGE and the NEXT.

As an individual, spend a few minutes reviewing the Vision, Mission, Goals and Guiding Principles.

Question:

Based on lessons learned from past Water Plans and the new information, would you add, subtract or change anything in Vision, Mission and Goals for Update 2009?

What about Guiding Principles listed on the next page? Do they need adjustment for 2009? If so, in what way?

Working in your group, spend ____ minutes sharing your ideas from pages 12 and 13. Spend the last 5 minutes preparing your report on what if anything should be changed or adjusted and why.

Select a reporter. The reporter will

- 1. Introduce the group**
- 2. Provide a 3 minute presentation**

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

-  **Use a broad, stakeholder based, long-term (30-50 year planning horizon) perspective** to (1) promote multi-objective planning with a regional focus, (2) emphasize both local and regional initiatives, (3) recognize distinct regional problems and resources, and (4) emphasize long-term planning
-  **Identify broad benefits, costs, and tradeoffs.** Evaluate with economic growth, environmental quality, and social equity as co-equal objectives. Determine potential economic, environmental, and social benefits, beneficiaries, costs, and tradeoffs. Include a plan to avoid, minimize, and mitigate for adverse impacts.
-  **Promote sustainable resource management** that wisely uses natural resources to and provides for future generations. Promote activities with the greatest benefit for entire regions. Consider the interrelationship between regional water supplies, water quality, water infrastructure, flood protection, recreation, land use, economic prosperity, and the environment.
-  **Increase regional self-sufficiency** by considering activities that reduce needs to import water from another hydrologic region, particularly during times of limited supply. (Such as during a drought or after a catastrophic events like earthquakes.)
-  **Increase regional drought preparedness.** Evaluate and implement strategies that reduce the impacts of drought in the region. Drought contingency planning is an important component of regional water planning. Examples of such strategies include water use efficiency and recycled municipal water, system reoperation, conjunctive management and groundwater storage, surface storage (CALFED and regional), and ocean and brackish water desalination.
-  **Promote environmental justice** (the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes). Projects sponsored by or partnered with the State, or using public funds must promote environmental justice with respect to the development, funding and implementation of resource management projects.
-  **Promote coordination and collaboration among local agencies and governments,** within a region, particularly those that are involved in activities that might affect the long-term sustainability of water supply and water quality within the region. Regional planning to include open and transparent decision-making and a public review process as well as education and outreach for public, stakeholders, and decision-makers.
-  **Use sound science, best data, and local knowledge.** Use the best available data and information and, when possible, use planning methods and analytical techniques that have undergone scientific review.

KEY ACTIVITIES AND CONTENT FOR UPDATE 2009

You will be provided a separate packet (suitable for inclusion in your Binder) with information on the following **Key Activities and Content for Update 2009**:

- 2005 AC View
- Key Activities
- Parking Lot Topics
- Steering Committee Topics
- Climate Change
- Integrated Flood Management
- Data and Analytical Tools



You will be offered a Question and Answer period after each block of items. You will have an opportunity to discuss the following Questions after Lunch.

QUESTIONS

Thinking about the full plate of work ahead ---

1. **ARE THERE ANY RED FLAGS?**

2. **ARE THERE ANY HUGE HOLES?**

3. **WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU OFFER IN TERMS OF NEW THINGS TO ADD TO THE LISTS?**

RECOMMENDATIONS MARKET PLACE

YOU WILL HAVE ____ MINUTES TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION.

During the Lunch Break ____ Booths have been set up around the room. Each booth has information about the Water Plan 2005 Recommendations. One job of the Advisory Committee is to provide advice about implementation.



A copy of the Recommendations is on page 15 and 16 of this workbook. Please travel to each of the booths. At the booths, you are asked to let us know about any current activities that help implement the recommendations and any potential opportunities for implementation.

A small, full group recap period will be offered after you have had time to visit the booths.

<h3>THE 14 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 2005 PLAN</h3>
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**Recommendation 1 –
Diversify Regional Water
Portfolios**

California must invest in reliable, high quality, sustainable, and affordable water conservation, efficient water management, and development of water supplies to protect public health, and improve California's economy, environment, and standard of living.

**Recommendation 2 –
Promote and Practice
Integrated Regional
Water Management**

State government must provide incentives and assist regional and local agencies and governments and private utilities to prepare integrated

resource and drought contingency plans on a watershed basis; to diversify their regional resource management strategies; and to empower them to implement their plans.

**Recommendation 3 –
Remediate Surface
Water and Groundwater
Contaminants**

State government must lead an effort with local agencies and governments to remediate the causes and effects of contaminants on surface water and groundwater quality.

**Recommendation 4 –
Improve Aging Water
Infrastructure**

California must maintain, rehabilitate and improve its aging water infrastructure, especially drinking water and sewage treatment facilities, operated by State, federal, and local entities.

**Recommendation 5 –
Implement the CALFED
Program**

State government must continue to provide leadership for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to ensure continued and balanced progress on greater water supply reliability, water quality, ecosystem restoration, and levee system integrity.

Recommendations continued

Recommendation 6 – Provide Effective State Government Leadership, Assistance, and Oversight

State government must lead water planning and management activities that: (a) regions cannot accomplish on their own, (b) the State can do more efficiently, (c) involve interregional, interstate, or international issues, or (d) have broad public benefits.

Recommendation 7 – Clarify State, Federal, and Local Role and Responsibilities

California must define and articulate the respective roles, authorities, and responsibilities of State, federal, and local agencies and governments responsible for water.

Recommendation 8 – Develop Funding Strategies and Clarify Role of Public Investments

California must develop broad, realistic, and stable funding strategies that define the role of public investments for water and

other water-related resource needs over the next quarter century.

Recommendation 9 – Invest in New Water Technology

State government must invest in research and development to help local agencies and governments implement promising water technologies more cost effectively.

Recommendation 10 – Adapt for Global Climate Change Impacts

State government must help predict and prepare for the effects of global climate change on our water resources and water management systems.

Recommendation 11 – Improve Water Data Management and Scientific Understanding

DWR and other State agencies must improve data, analytical tools, and information management and exchange needed to prepare, evaluate, and implement regional integrated resource plans and programs in cooperation with other federal, tribal, local, and research entities.

Recommendation 12 – Protect Public Trust Resources

DWR and other State agencies must explicitly consider public

trust values in the planning and allocation of water resources and protect public trust uses whenever feasible.

Recommendation 13 – Increase Tribal Participation and Access to Funding

DWR and other State agencies must invite, encourage, and assist tribal government representatives to participate in statewide, regional, and local water planning processes and to access State funding for water projects.

Recommendation 14 – Ensure Environmental Justice across All Communities

DWR and other State agencies must encourage and assist representatives from disadvantaged communities and vulnerable populations, and the local agencies and private utilities serving them, to participate in statewide, regional, and local water planning processes and to get equal access to State funding for water projects.

CWP Update Regional Outreach Workshops



REGIONAL APPROACH

Goals and Purpose of Regional Outreach

- Encourage regional-based water collaboratives to work with CWP program on integrated regional water management needs and initiatives
- Develop content for CWP Update regional reports
- Share information on regional water issues and management strategies
- Promote awareness and participation in SWAN process
- Place-based discussions on data availability, local efforts, and recommendations on future water planning needs

2007 Regional Workshop Locations – dates and sponsors as available

- **Sacramento River, North Coast:** Red Bluff (Northern CA Water Association)
- **Mountain Counties, North Lahontan:** Placerville/Auburn – Aug. 10 (proposed) (Mtn. Counties Water Resources Assn., Placer Co. Water Agency, Sierra Nevada Conservancy)
- **San Francisco Bay:** Oakland – June 25 (Bay Area Water Forum)
- **Delta, San Joaquin River:** Stockton
- **Tulare Lake:** Bakersfield
- **Central Coast:** Santa Barbara – July 23 (Santa Barbara Co. Flood Control District)
- **Colorado River, South Lahontan:** Palm Desert (Coachella Water District)
- **South Coast:** Los Angeles – July 25 (MWD, Southern California Water Dialogue)
- Sub-regional workshops planned for Palmdale and Klamath



FIRST MEETING

Draft Regional Workshop Agenda Topics

- Water Plan: Role in California Water, Regional Reports
- Water Plan needs (Process Guide Activities and Content)
- Other Regional Water Planning Efforts
 - Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) (includes Prop 50, 84)
 - Regional Flood Plans
- Regional Issues and Accomplishments/Statewide Considerations
- What do regions need from the Water Plan?
- Developing ongoing regional coordination

Format of Regional Workshops:

- 3.5 hour agenda, suggest 10:00-3:00 for public workshop (working lunch)
- Pre-meeting with DWR/state agencies' staff from 9:00-10:00
- Tribal session from 3:00-5:00

Participant Outreach (see handout)

- Regionally-based water collaboratives
- IRWM planning partnerships
- Local agencies, governments, and organizations
- State commissions and conservancies
- Regional offices of State and Federal agencies

Question:

Are there particular statewide issues you would like the Regional groups to consider?



LAST THOUGHTS